and French Interests in Alsace-Lorraine. ROME, March 5 -Freiherr von Hertling has left Rome for Berlin, where he is now explaining the results of his negotiations with the Roman congregations concerning the establishment of a faculty of Catholic theology at the University of Strassburg. He has been here twice; the first time to win Rome over to his plan; the second time to weaken the attack of the Alsatian elergy which has entered upon a vigorous campaign in favor of the statu quo.

The unexpected journey to Berlin of the Kaiser's secret messenger excites surprise. Why has he hurried to offer his hounge and his services to his sovereign and the Prussian authorities? It is suspected, and with reason, that the imperial commissioner has gone in quest of fresh help. Has Herr von Hertling asked for concessions, for bargaining in the matter of the religious orders and of the Jesuits? Has he proposed the establishment of a nunciature at Berlin in exchange for the establishment at Strassburg of a faculty of Catholic theology? It is asserted in well-informed quarters that if the Munich professor is negotiating at Berlin it is because the transaction is a continuation of talks that he had in Rome with the Pope and with the congregations. Herr von Hertling on leaving Rome promised to be back in the spring; he will have in his diplomatic catchel the means for making payments.

These goings to and fro seem to show that the Holy See is preserving extreme reserve. The Vatican says neither yes nor no, as the problem is complex and delicate. Freiherr von Hertling and German diplomacy have made admirable use of the national, political arguments. The indignant protest of the Alsatians gave them the opportunity. The Cardinals and the Pope have been told; "The German Empire cannot admit that the Papacy may refuse its placet for Alsatian reasons. We have conquered Alsace. To favor its French demands under cover of religion is to make a declaration of anti-Germanism, and Germany cannot tolerate such hostility.

Expressed in these terms the problem took a new form. Never had the Holy See looked on the dispute in that light. The two Prussian bishops, who are opposing the Freiherr's scheme, were likewise in no position to take this Alsatian and Francophile ground. In many conversations the Kaiser's messenger declared that the Holy Father does not share the prejudices of the Alsatians. Nothing can be more natural nor more self-evident. How could the Pope without abandoning the position he takes reply to German diplomacy with arguments drawn from Alsatian patriotism?

To the Papacy and the Church the establishment of a Catholic theological faculty is simply a religious and scientific question. Is it opportune, is it useful for the preparation of the clergy and for the interests of the Church in Alsace that the Protestant university should be substituted for the ancient Grand Seminary? Is it better to incur the risks of an innovation than to continue with sure and productive traditions? The Germans reproach the Alsatians for keeping up French attachments. Can it not be answered that the Prussian dinformat has the same ideas, that is, plans for a quick and complete Germanization of the province?

The Strassburg Seminary fulfils all the requirements of the Church. It has a first-class library, a perfectly equipped body of instructors, solid and thorough teaching. It has furnished the Church with as many defenders as any State university. Why destroy what exists when that which exists is good, under pretext of illusive improvement? At the time of the Kullurkampf and of the Vatican Council those faculties of Catholic theology did not stand the test. Every one knows that they were the hotteds of Old Catholicism. Dollinger, Schulte, Reusch, Reipkens, Huber, Sopp, all these probe more natural nor more self-evident. How

faculties of Catholic theology did not stand the test. Every one knows that they were the hotheds of Old Catholicism. Dollinger, Schulte, Reusch, Reinkens, Huber, Sepp, all these projects of Bonn, of Munich, of Tüblingen, of Freiburg placed their knowledge at the service of Prussia and the Kulturkampf.

Those even who remained within the fold of the Church were never distinguished for their Roman tendencies. Why, if the past presents these shadows, venture into a future that may resemble yesterday? Do not the professors and their pupils run the same risks that their predecessors did? To such unanswerable objections Herr von Hertling and the men back of him reply by offering guarantees. All, they say, will be kept intact; strict orthodoxy, adherence to Rome, true theology, piety.

So be it, Suppose we accept these promises. Suppose that Germany at the beginning keeps her word, that the faculty will resemble the old seminary, but with more science. Who will guarantee the future? Fortwanty years held on seminary, but with more science. Who will guarantee the future? For twenty years before Sedan, Prussia, to gain general affection, had affected a tolerance and a sympathy toward the Church that were without parallel. Prussia was the Edorado of Europe. No sconer, however, had Prussia overcome France than she threw down the gauntlet to Rome and to Catholicism. Who will assure us that this will not happen again? not happen again

Catholicism. Who will assure us that this will not happen again?

At present the Kaiser is subordinating all interests and all action to one single policy—his "Weitpolitik." The Church, the Centre, the Catholics seem to him needful and efficacious assistance for this mission, this Germanic age of history. Doubtless the Strassburg theological faculty is an integral part of the system of national unification with a great cologial. European and cosmopolitan policy in view. When the day comes in which this ideal is attained, or perhaps that in which it is scattered to the winds as an intangible dream, will Eutheranism then continue to court Rome and the Church? If its interests demand it and if the condition of Europe permits, will it not start the fight again?

If Prussia, if the Kaiser and the Contrologo.

again?
If Prussia, if the Kaiser and the Centre love the Alsatians so much, if they wish to raise the intellectual level, why close the Seminary Would it not be better to strengthen the course Ine Alsarians so much, if they wish to raise their intellectual level, why close the Seminary? Would it not be better to strengthen the courses of instruction within the Seminary? Surely, at an expression of the Vatican's wishes, the professors would accept a more complete cursus shudiorum. What would the Germans say to such a proposal? If they rejected it could they not be accused with right of having Germanizing schames? Would it not be manifest that Berlin is carrying out a far-reaghing policy?

The ciergy, such as it is on leaving the Seminary, has preserved its authority. Laymen respect it and obey it. May not the change with which it is threatened diminish this adhesion, this lovality? Simple and conservative, the Alsarian turns away from exerciting that bears the mark of Frussian manufacture. The few abbés who have completed their studies beyond the Rhine are objects of antipathy both to the old curés and to the people. The Alsarian does not understand the new customs. With no desire to cast aspersions on the German desire, in spite of its merits it does not suit the people who live in Alsace. It is to be apprehended, therefore, that these innovations, this university cerry cast in the German mould, may disturb the habits and the exampathes of the people, and that there may ensue in consequence a dimination of faith, a sort of coolness between the town and the peasant's cotage. Though the forman Cathostes, who surport Herr von Hertling may shelter themselves benind science and national questions, it would seem from a higher and more accurate point of view that these moral and ralignous considerations have weight also. That is the point of the discussion. When Freiherr von Hertling returns to the Varienn from Berlin, bringing new Krupp gons to bombard the Seminary, he may find out that what he considers a stelay is in reality the Holy See's method of signifying that it does not care to go into the matter.

Phillips Academy Closed on Account of the

Phillips Academy Closed on Account of the Prevalence of Diphtheria.

NEW HAVEN, March 24. - Several New Haven boys who attend the Phillips Academy, the Yale preparatory school at Andover, Mass., have arrived home because of the school being closed on account of the presence of contagious diseases. Diphtheria is the maledy most prevalent at the academy, although a large number of cases of measies has been reported. A large portion of the 300 who attend the recitations are sick, among them being Heaton Robertson, son of New Haven Corporation Counsel Judge A. H. Robertson, who is at his home here.

Funeral of George Work.

George Work's funeral was held yesterda morning in Trinity Chapel. The Rev. William I Vibbert conducted the services. The body was in the oak coffin in which it had been was in the oak coffin in which it had been by ught from Davos Plats, Switzerland, The Carteret Gun club, New York Yacht Club, Bockaway Hunting Club and the Union and Emekerbocker clubs were represented by many members. Some present were Justice Gildersleeve, William Shippen, J. Seaver Page, G. S. McAlpin, Joseph P. Koapp, G. F. Watson, F. K. Sturgis, J. V. S. Oddie, C. A. Munn, Walter H. Mead, John B. Ellison, L. T. Duryea and A. T. Sullivan

A. T. Sullivan Flames in a Girls' Boarding School.

Pompton, N. J., March 24 - Fire was discove ered early this morning in the large boarding school of Mrs. Henry C. DeMille. The principal school buildings were burned out on the inside and the loss is believed to be about \$5.000. There was no one in the building except one teacher and a few attendants, all of whom escaped. The dormitory buildings, in which all of the 100 girl pupils were, are at a little distance from the school buildings and were not demaged. NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

At the beginning of the present year a new civil code of laws went into effect throughout the whole German Empire. After Prussia became the paramount power in Germany, the need of a uniform system of laws was evident, and its preparation was undertaken in 1874 by a commission of eminent lawyers, five in number. This commission was subsequently enlarged to one of eleven members whose work has lasted upward of twenty years. The results of its labors is embodied in a civil code of five parts, as follows (1) A general introduction : (2) the law relating to debta. (it) the law concerning personal and real property; (4) the law of personal rights. parent and child, husband and wife, master and servant and guardian and ward; and (5) the law in reference to the devolution and distribution of the estates of deceased persons. The underlying principles of this new code are derived from the Roman law as expressed in the Code Napoleon.

A novel question in the law of negligence has lately arisen in England in a suit which is spoken of as the case of the careless barmaid. The plaintiff went into the barroom of a hostelry at Notting Hill, known as the Canterbury Arms, and ordered a drink. While waiting to be served he stooped down to look under a screen in front of the bar. The barmaid was opening a bottle of lemonade, and the cork flew up and out under the screen, striking the plaintiff in the eye. In a suit against the landlord of the tavern to recover damages for the injuries thus received the plaintiff obtained a verdiet for £15. Mr. Justice lawrance. fore whom the case was tried, told the jury that it presented a difficult question for them to answer, and that their verdict must depend upon the view which they took of the barmaid's conduct. Under ordinary circumstances, said the Judge, the head of a person in front of the bar would be above the narrow space below the screen. Could the barmaid reasonably have anticipated that in doing what she did an accident was likely to occur or that the plaintiff's head would be where it happened to be? Mr. Justice Lawrance evidently thought that these questions should be answered in the pegative and that the barmaid was not to blame; but the jury did not agree with him.

The Court of Appeals on Tuesday affirmed the judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the hard-fought case of Tully against the New York and Texas Steamship Company. This is one of the comparatively few cases in which a Judge of the Court of Appeals has allowed an appeal to that tribunal after an application for the allowance of such an appeal has been denied by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was injured by falling into an open hatchway on the lower deck of the steamer Lampasas, where he was employed by the defendant company in stowing cargo. He was a green hand at the work, being a longshoreman who had never been on a ship before, and the hatch on the upper deck was covered so that the space about the hatchway into which he fell was dark, and he did not perceive that it was open. He recovered a verdict of \$25,000. The Appellate Division, in a careful and able opinion by Mr. Justice Bradley, held that negligence could be attributed to the steamship company by reason of its failure to promulgate some rules or regulations to prevent its employees from the danger of falling into the darkened hatchway. The amount awarded by the jury, however, was pronounced excessive and the plaintiff consented to reduce it to \$15,000, although the injuries resulted in the amputation of one leg. (See 10 Appellate Division Reports, page 463.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States Court of Appeals for the Indian Territory have addressed a communication to the House Committee on Indian Affairs recommending the enactment by Congress of a bill which will authorize the formation of private corporations for business purposes within the Indian Territory. To this end it is intended to put in force there certain provisions of the existing corporation laws of the State of Arkansas. These will permit the formation of corporations for business, manufacturing, benevolent and educational purposes, none of tory under existing laws. The House Committee propose to restrict the activity of foreign corporations, thereby allowing none to do business except those which designate an agent against whom suits may be brought which shall bind his company, such agent to reside where the United States Court of Appeals for the Territory is held. We notice that the committee's bill allows banks to loan money at 10 per cent., the same rate as that which it is proposed to establish by act of Congress in Alaska.

A remarkable wrong, committed in the name of law and order, is recalled by a report of the Senate Committee on Claims recommending the passage of a bill providing for the payment of \$20,000 to the University of Kansas. In 1856 the New England Emigrant Aid Company constructed at Lawrence in the Territory f Kansas the Free State Hotel or Eldridge House, which was then reputed to be the finest hotel west of St. Louis. In May of that year the Grand Jury of the county in which it was situated declared that it was a nuisance which should be abated, inasmuch as it had been constructed with a view to military occupation and defence, thereby endangering the public safety and encouraging rebellion and sedition in the country. It is noteworthy that in the same presentment the Grand Jury recommended the abatement of two antislavery newspapers as nuisances. Thereupon a deputy marshal of the United States, claiming to act under the authority of the United States District Court at Lecompton, bombarded the hotel with cannon, set it on fire and razed it to the ground. The loss was \$25,000, and the claim is now owned by the University of Kansas, to which it was transferred by the hotel company. The destruction of the building was without legal or moral justification. and its loss ought to be made good before the end of the century.

"His Lordship adjourned his Court at 20 minutes to 4, in order to give persons attending it an opportunity of seeing the Queen as she passed the Temple Gardens," We find this statement in the London Times law report for March 8, 1900. It refers to the part of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice held by Mr. Justice Grantham, and illustrates the striking difference in official sustoms which exists between a republic and even the most democratic of constitutional monarchies. It would be an extraordinary eeramonial, indeed, which would induce a court in this country to adjourn in order that those in attendance might witness a procession.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has recently refused to reverse a judgment on account of the conduct of the trial Judge in speaking of the irrelevant testimony of a witness as stuff and trash. The witness was a woman who persistently narrated matters not called for by the questions and having no relation to the issues on trial. The Judge said that this evitence would all have to be excluded, and that if there was any more of that kind of stuff he would have to fine somebody; there was no use taking up time with that kind of trash, The Supreme Court says: "While, perhaps, the Court was not fully justified in characterizing what the witness hal said as stuff and trash, yet the answer of the witness was not responsive to the question which had been asked her, and the Court was justified in excluding her answer from the jury; and we are not prepared to hold that the remarks the Court were of such a prejudicial character as to work a reversal of the judgment." This view is doubtless correct, as applied to a single incident in a eivil action; but a different conclusion might be necessary where the Court, on a crimina trial, repeatedly indulged in similar observations relating to witnesses for the defence.

"If You See It In 'The Sun.' It's So." This is usually as true of an advertisement as of a news or editorial statement — 4da. THE RAMAPO FACTS.

UNDER WHICH THE COMPANY GETS IIS RIGHTS.

Effect of the Proposed Repeal of the Law of 1895 Dependent Upon the Rights the Company Had Prior to Its Passage. Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn in his letter to Gov. Roosevelt about the anti-Ramapo legislation now before the Legislature, said: "The Fallows act is a mere temporary stay. The repeal of the Ramapo act of 1805 is the only effective remedy for New York city. I hope Judge Smith will shortly declare the act unconstitutional, but the only sure remedy is

The Ramapo Water Company was organized in 1887 under the General Corporation law of 1848, amended by chapter 85 of the laws of 1880 and chapter 472 of the laws of 1881. The law of 1880 said: "Any three or more persons may organize and form themselves into a corporation in the manner specified in and by the act entitled 'An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes,' passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the amendments thereof and supplements thereto, for the purpose of accumulating, storing, conducting, selling, furnishing and supplying water for mining, domestic, manufacturing, municipal and agricultural purposes, and may acquire, take, hold, lease and convey lands and water power suitable for these purposes. * * * Such corporation so formed under this act may contract with any corporation in this State, public or private, to furnish water for any of the purposes in this act mentioned, and every corporation in this State is hereby authorized to enter into such contracts with such corporation formed under this act. * * * Any corporation formed under this act may acquire title to land for the purposes of their business in the same manner specified and required in and by the act entitled An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same,' passed April 2, 1850, and acts amendatory thereto." The Ramapo Water Company's charter was

cate of incorporation filed in the regular way and stating the object for which the company was formed to be as follows: "The accumulating, conducting, storing, selling, furnishing and applying water for mining, domestie, manufacturing, municipal and agricultural purposes, to cities, to other corporations and to persons that may lawfully contract therefor, . . . The operations of the company are to be carried on mainly in the counties of Rockland and Orange, State of New York, and the principal offices for the transac-

not a special charter. The company was or-

ganized and came into being through a certifi-

tion of business shall be in Brooklyn. The Ramano company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, fully paid up, and it began business in Rockland and Orange counties on the watershed of the Ramapo River. It made surveys and obtained options on some property and bought other property outright. It invested a considerable sum of

on some property and bought other property outright. It invested a considerable sum of money.

In 1850 the Legislature repealed the laws under which the Ramano company was organized of course with a saving clause that no rights, contracts or obligations incurred under the old laws should be affected. There was a difference of opinion among lawvers as to the effect the repeal law had on the rights of the water company not as to what had air-ady been done, but as to what it angist have the right to do in the inture. And the lawyers advised that further legislation he obtained to remove every shadow from the company's powers.

In 1855 the Legislature passed "An act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Waier Company." It became Chapter 895 of the laws of that year. Under Section 1 of that act the company was empowered to "acquire in the same manner specified and required in and by an act entitled 'An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to require acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, such lands and waters along the watersheds and their tributaries as may be suitable for the purpose and storing the watersheds and their tributaries as may be suitable for the purpose and storing the watersheds and their tributaries as the sof."

watershees and storing the waters thereof."

The words "and such other watersheds and their tributaries as may be suitable for the purpose and storing the waters thereof" were not in the old law which had been repealed, but the Ramapo Water Company claims that under the original laws they nevertheless have the right to condemn watersheds in other counties than Rockland and Orange. Whether this is so or not is not of importance now. The law of 1845 gave to them the right to go to such watersheds other than that of the Ramapo River as might be suitable for their purpose, whatever their purpose might be.

Under the law of 1845 the Ramapo Water Company invested more of its money. Whereas, prior to that time its work was chiefly in the Ramapo watershed, it now made sur-Whereas, prior to that time its work was chiefly in the lamapo watershed, it now made surveys and acquired by purchase of the waterrights, or option on such rights, watersheds in other counties, notably in Greene and Ulster county, in the Esopus and the Catskill water sheds. It was from these watersheds that the con pany purposed supplying water to the city of New York.

con pany purposed supplying water to the city of New York.

There is no allegation that the Ramano Water Company has done anything in violation of the law. It would seem that, if the corporation had, prior to the passage of the law of 1855, the rights it now claims, the repeal of the law of 1855 cannot affect it. If it acquired additional rights under that law and has invested money and made contracts on the strength of the rights accorded to it by the law, to repeal the law would be to confiscate whatever it has so invested, and the courts would have to decide whether such confiscation is constitutional.

The question of the constitutionality of the law of 1855 is now before the Supreme Court.

FIGHT IN THE TWENTY-FIRST.

Austin Men Say They Are Sure of 75 Delegates and Need Only 78.

It was declared yesterday that the result of the Republican primary elections on Tuesday in the Twenty-first Assembly district might be an apparent victory for both sides. There are 155 delegates in the Assembly district convention and to control it seventy-eight are necessary. Ex-Assemblyman Austin's friends said yesterday that they were already sure of seventy-five. They concede thirty-nine to Col. ruber, and have a doubtful list of forty-one If they get seventy-eight delegates, they will the campaign that Col. Gruber could not attend the next State convention except as a specta-tor. It was declared yesterday that no other district would send Col. Gruber to the convendistrict would send con tracer to the convention.

It is possible for either side to poll a larger total vote in the Assembly district than the other and yet to lose the convention. Col. Gruber figures that 4,000 votes will be east. Of these, he expects to get 2,500. Mr. Austin and his irlends do not expect so heavy a vote. They think that 3,000 votes may be east, and that wheever can count up 2,000 votes will win. Each side has begun a canvass of the district, which will be finished to-day. To-night the final figures will be made up. the final figures will be made up.

Col. Gruber said yesterday that he had complained to Postmaster Van Cott that many persons in the district did not receive the literature mailed to them by him as promptly as they should. Mr. Van Cott said that the matter would receive his immediate con-sideration and that if the fault lay in his office it would be rectified at once and the persons

THE SCARSDALE MURDER. Effort to Show That Burnz's Grandmother's

Brother Was Insane. The murder of Station Agent Fellows at Scarsdale by Edgar D. Burnz last fall was recalled yesterday when an application was made to Supreme Court Justice Jenks in Brooklyn for the appointment of a commission to take evidence in Colorado as to the insanity of a brother of the defendant's grandmother. District Afformey Andrews of Westchester county oppose I the motion on the ground that the afficavits contained only hearsay state-ments and that the real fact was to delay the

He said Burnz had shot and killed Fellows.

PROSECUTING VICE IN BROOKLYN.

for Postering I:.

Alfred Sorenson, aims Al McGuire, has been onvicted in the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn of renting his house at 267 Adams street for immoral purposes and sentenced to two months imprisonment in the county fall. Judge Keady said: "There will be no disor-derly houses in Brooklyn if we can crevent them."

A FORTUNE-TELLER'S SECRETS. Lovers Got, Husbands Removed and Rivals Hondooed at Beasonable Rates.

Mrs. Mary Jones, who kept a fortune-telling establishment at 236 Bergen street. Brooklyn, until March 14 when Police Captain Miles O'Reilly raided it, did a thriving business and had a number of patrons who seemed to be only too willing to believe the nonsense she poured into their ears. The police invasion was made upon information given by Miss Sadie Braham of Manhattan, who charged Mrs. Jones with being a disorderly person. The manner in which Mrs. Jones worked upon her patrons all c me out in the Butler street police court yesterday. The fortune-teller pleaded guilty and was put under \$300 bonds for a year.

Mrs. Jones's books show that during 1898 she received \$2,239.15 and in 1899, \$3,638, They also contained interesting data about her patrons. This was recorded so that on their subsequent visits the fortune-teller could refresh her memory of what had been promised.

fresh her memory of what had been promised.
One of these entries shows that Mrs. Jones had promised to keep a woman from going with another woman's lover upon the payment of a large fee. It follows:
"Barbara Jurgueson paid me Sunday night \$3.50 on \$41.50 and sent \$1.50 more to keep her lover, Ludwig Anderson, a sailor, from going with Christina Williniston and marry him to Barbara by Easter Sunday."
Among the other entries are:
"Nellie Kerrigan paid \$5 to win Jacob Worth."

Worth."
John O'Connor paid \$5 to get on the police "John O'Connor paid \$5 to get on the police force."

"Julia Bolton paid 25 cents and agreed to pay 25 cents more. Wants to marry a clergy-man by Easter."

"Married woman paid \$1. Wants her husband to die; wants to marry Johnnie by Easter."

Married woman paid \$1 to humble her hus-Annie Morgan paid \$6 to get Tom Carroll; "Annie Morgan paid \$6 to get Tom Carroli; balance, \$4."

According to the books, Charley Larcken was to ray Mrs. Jones \$10 in order to learn telepathy and control others in business. In another part of her book was an entry referring to the woman who wanted to marry a clerayman. The secress was not to bring about the match unless the woman paid \$50. Of this amount \$24 was to be paid before the marriage and \$26 after. Nora Maloney purchased a charm for 50 cents to prevent the marriage of Patrick Davis, and Mrs. Watson paid \$6 and was to pay \$44 more in order to get her husband to die."

Patrick Davis, and Mrs. Watson paid are awas to pay \$44 more in order to get her husband to die."

In the apartments where Mrs. Jones carried on her business was found a quantity of her stock in trade, which is now in possession of the property clerk at Police Headquarters. There are typewritten love letters, fortunetelling cards, love powders, love charms, charms in white for young folks, and love charms in black for widows and widowers, miraele cards, horoscopes and slate writings. The charms consist of dried peas wrapped in cotton. To the peas are attached pieces of colored silk and they are to be worn as lockets.

MILLS CHARGES FRAUD.

Suit to Replevin His Stock in the Eastern Building and Loan Association.

ROCHESTER, March 24.-Chauncey W. Mills, a real estate dealer, residing at 37 Brown street. is trying to replevin \$2.811 worth of investment stock in the Eastern Building and Loan Association of Syracuse. He says that the association has refused to give him the stock. although he has made frequent demands for it. In his complaint, which is filed in the Supreme Court. Mills charges fraud in the management of the association. He says that he invested the sum named with the understanding that it could be withdrawn when required. A number of the stockholders began to present their stock for withdrawal, Mills among the number. He was told that he would have to wait his turn, and at the rate they were being paid off it would have taken about twenty-five years for him to get his

On the first of the present year the association sent out a prospectus in which it offered stock holders an alternative of two propositions. One was to issue a new kind of stock in the concern, which was to be the same as that formerly issued, with three notable exceptions. It was to be entitled to 4 per cent, dividends, whereas the old stock earned only 2 per cent, and it was not to be assessable for any of the operating expenses of the company. The old stock could be withdrawn at will, but the new stock must evisit to ware a before it could. could be withdrawn at will, but the new must exist ten years before it could be stock must exist ten years
withdrawn.
The second scheme, as applied to Rochester.
The second scheme as applied to Rochester.

stock must exist ten years before it could be withdrawn.

The second scheme, as applied to Rochester, was totake the \$200,000 of real estate owned by the association in this city, divide it arbitrarily into four groups, each of which should have an arbitrary value of \$50,000, and issue stock upon these. The value fixed, it is claimed, was in nearly every instance excessive. This stock was to be exchanged at par for stock in the old association at what was termed its withdrawal value. The new company was named the Rochester Real Estate Company.

Mills chose to Invest his money in the Rochester company and he surrendered his stock, but he says that he never received his shares in the new company. He alleges that he was induced by the Syracuse Association to believe that it was in an insolvent condition, whereas he is now informed that it is highly prosperous. He says that the association made up the transfer plan in order to rid itself of the investment stock, and he quotes the prospectus of the association to the effect that the \$210,000 in obligations have been transferred in this ment stock, and he quotes the prospectus of the association to the effect that the \$216,000 in obligations have been transferred in this way. A similar company was formed in Buffalo, where it was called the Pan-American Association and another was formed in Jamestown. N. Y. One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars was transferred in Buffalo and \$35,000 in Jamestown.

In closing his complaint Mills alleges that this transfer scheme was for the express purpose of defrauding the stockholders by getting them to give up their valuable stock for stock that was comparatively worthless. He asks a judgment of the court giving him bock his stock or the money value of it.

The Fastern Building and Loan Association of Syracuse is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the State, claiming assets of more than a million. It has an office and many stockholders in this city, and the allegations of fraudulent designs are denied.

TRACTS AT THE BARGE OFFICE.

Protestant Missionary Distributes Them and Over This Arises a Stir.

The Rev. George L. Shearer, Secretary of the American Tract Society, complained yesterday to Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie that Father Michael J. Henry of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary at 7 State street had taken be able to carry out the threat made early in from immigrants at the Barge Office a lot of tracts distributed by the Rev. George Weckbacher, a Protestant missionary. Mr. Shearer said the tracts were of a non-sectarian nature and were not intended for proselytizing purposes. Mr. Shearer expressed himself with some warnith when he retold his complaint in the

Father Henry said it was true that he had Father Henry said it was true that he had taken some tracts from Irish Catholic immigrants, chefly young men and girls. He safd some of the tracts were not non-sectarian. One of them contained this inquiry: "Are you a member of the Church of Eagland? If not, why not?" He said that the tract distributor had resorted to methods that were not ingenuous. Tracts had been not surreptitiously under the plates of the immigrants at the Barge Office. The immigrants, nearly 30 per cent, of whom were Catholics, were not asked if they wanted tracts and were not told that the tracts were distributed by a Protestant institution. The tracts were simply thrust into the immigrants hands and they received them under the impression that tract-receiving was a necessary formality in entering the country. Father Henry said his Church did not distribute tracts at the Earge Office and made no effort to proselytize Protestants.

Commissioner Fitchie said he couldn't see what he could do in the matter.

Wife Took His Place in the Pulpit. While the Rev. Charles J. Keevill, pastor of

the First Baptist Church in Woodside, L. I., was laid up at his home with a sprained ankle his wife took his place in the church in that place Friday night and delivered a Lenten lec-ture on John the Bartist. It was at the services last Sunday that the Rev. Mr. Keevill an-numerable would deliver an illustrated lecture on the subject named. The church was well illied Friday evening when information of Mr. Keevill's mishap was received.

Diamond Workers Form a "Bond."

A number of diamond cutters and polishers have organized as the United Diamond Workers' Bond of America and will hold a special meeting at 01 East Fourth street next Thurs-day evening to consider the state of the trade. None is admitted to membership unless he is known as a skilled worker.

Goughs, Cold Asthma, Bronchilis, Nearseness and Sore Throat.

GIRLS IN A DANK VAULT.

SECRET SOCIETY INITIATION AT NIGHT IN A CRMETERY.

Western Seminary Students Suspended for Their Pranks-Deny That They Drank Clder and Smoked Cigarettes-Lot of Them Sent Home Under Suspension Oxford, Ohio, March 24 .- An initiation in a cemetery vault between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, hard eider and eigarettes caused the suspension of thirteen young women students at the Western Seminary for Girls. All are members of a society known as "Alpha Tau." which has existed for several years contrary to the rules of the institution. The leaders who suffered suspension so far as known thus far are Miss Edith Poulson, Thorntown, Ind.: Eva Grace Owens, Newark, Ohio, daughter of Judge Owens; Anna Wilson, daughter of the Rev. M. E. Wilson, Presbyterian pastor of Dayton and a trustee of the Western: Mary and Georgia Mills, North Manchester, Ind.: Katherine Andrews, Lafayette, Ind.; Marjorie Hart, Sue Smith, Muncle, Ind.: Grace Harley. Eleanor Murphy, Noy Montgomery and Suc Maria.

Miss Lelia McKee, the bead of the school. refused to talk about the affair. She would not affirm or deny the stories of cigarettes and elder. Their motto was: "Die game." For some time the faculty has suspected the existence of the "frat," but was unable to catch the offending ones. On last Saturday night au initiation was planned. Members of the faculty suspected something and during the night a search for the girls was made. Their rooms were vacant, and tracks in the light snow led to a cemetery vault, where the girls were surprised. They escaped through a basement window. In the girls' room, it is said, eigarette boxes were found.

Suspension was decided on. Some say the girls were expelied, but they deny this. One, who was suspended, got a hint not to come back last winter. She ran away from the school one Sunday and, with four other girls, visited some Mami University boys. For this reason her suspension now means almost expulsion. offending ones. On last Saturday night au

reason her suspension now means almost expulsion.

The girls deny that they had cigarettes and hard eider. O'Toole, the grave digger, says the girls often came to the cemetery, and this week he found masks scattered about, indicating flight on the part of the girls. The vault is always open and the road from the school to the cemetery is dark and rough.

When the sentence was read before school wailings and lamentations went up. Pathers pleaded for their daughters. But the faculty was inexorable.

Western Seminary is one of the oldest in Ohio and has graduates in most cities of the country.

THREE PERISH FROM PIRE Woman in Brooklyn, Another in Jersey

City and a Girl at Dividing Creek. While Mrs. Mary McNeeley, 70 years old, was burning some rubbish in front of her home at 260 Front street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. her clothes caught fire and she ran screaming and enveloped in flames to the house at 268 Front street, where she soon died. Mrs. Annie Prindle and John Reilly of 216 Pearl street were bally burned while trying to extinguish the

hadly burned while trying to extinguish the flames in Mrs. McNeeley's clothing. They were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Mary Tallon, 69 years old, housekeeper for Mrs. Baron of 250 Whiton street, Jarsey City, was mortally burned yesterday while cleaning some clothing with turpentine. The turpentine caught fire from the kitchen stove and in a moment the woman was enveloped in flame. She was taken to the City Hospital where she died a short time afterward.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 24.—Lillie Turner, 6 years old, of Dividing Creek, was playing around a bonfire which her father, Lewis Turner, had built in his yard last evening, when a breeze carried a spark to her dress. Her clothing was on fire in an instant and she ran about the yard in terror before those who were nearby could pull the blazing garments from her. She died in a short time.

STRACUSE INVESTIGATION.

A Witness Who Is Wanted by the Assembly Committee Cannot Be Found.

SYRACUSE, March 24 .- It developed at the session of the Assembly Investigating Committee this morning that former Overseer of the Poor Jacob Sehl cannot be found, although he is wanted to give important testimony. Thus far he has succeeded in keeping himself in hiding. The morning session was taken up with the presentation of evidence in regard to the paymont by the city of the expense of tring taken to other cities by Chief John P. Quigley of the The Department and members of the Board of the Commissioners. Evidence was also heard of the Edwing out of work tickets in the Poor bepartment, the employment of the Rev. Irad I van Allen on the Midland avenue sewer by the city and Contractor Moore at the same time published to the same time of closes in the purphase of stone lleged looseness in the purchase of stone for breaking by the Poor Department, spails for treating by the Foor Department, At 12:30 the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock; at that time the examination of Expert Accountant L.W. Myers was continued for a short time when adjournment was taken until next Friday. It is expected that the investigation will be completed next week.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises ... 5:58 | Sun sets | 6:16 | Moon rises .. 2:19 BIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 1:58 | Gov l'd 2:30 | Hell Gate 4:28

AFFIVOG-SATERDAY, March 27,
SS New York, Roberts, Southampton, March 17,
SS La Tcuraine, Santelli, Havre, March 17,
SS Aldworth, Henderson, Shields, March 7,
SS Therese, Havuaes, Newcastle, March 6,
SS Ontario, Huby, Hull, March 10,
SS Orizaba, Downs, Campeche, March 10,
SS Pocasset, Owen, Trieste, Feb. 13,
SS Orinoco, Carey, Bermuds, March 21,
SS Arkansas, Jespersen, Dantzic, Feb. 27, Sa Orinoco, Carey, Bermada, March 21,
Sa Arkansas, Jespersen, Dantzuc, Feb, 27,
Sa Chicago City, Lewis, Swansea, March 11,
Sa Trunkby, McCarthy, Baltimore, March 22,
Sa Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, March 23,
Sa Seneca, Decker, Tampico, March 18,
Sa Alamo, Hix, Galveston, March 17,
Sa Mae, Hutchinson, Port Tampa, March 19,
Sa Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville, March 21,

SE L'Aquitaine, from New York, at Havre, SE Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, at Hamburg, SE W. rrs, from New York, at Naples, SE Eturia, from New York, at Queenstown, SE Menominee, from New York, at London.

SAILED FROM POREION PORTS. Sa St. Paul. from Southampton for New York. Sa Lucania, from Liverpool for New York. Sa Lucania, from Liverpool for New York. Sa Muchella, from Bremen for New York. Sa Southwast, from Antwerp for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail To-morrow.

Seminole Charleston 10 00 A M Sail Tuesday, March 27. Maria Theresia, Bremen 7 00 A M Sail Wednesday, March 28. New York, Southampton... 7 00 A M Tautonic Liverpool 1000 A M ordland Antwerp..... 10 30 A M

Hull

pessa Christiana...

	Due Te	-morrase,		
	Lyell Algonquin	Jacksonville		
	Due Tuesdo	19. M r h 27.		
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Ì	Due Thursday, Myr h 29.			
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1		W. March St.		
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DIED

CARPENTER -Suddenly at his home in Boohester, N. Y., on Friday, March 23, 1900, Dr. Henry

B. Carpenter. COOK .- At Bloomfield, N. J., at his residence, on March 32, 1900, George W. Cook, son of the late Gen. B. E. Cook, of Northampton, Mass. Funeral services at the Westminster Church, on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Barclay st.,

D. L. & W. R. R., at 1:15 P. M. Springfield, Mass., COPLEY .-- At St. Martha's Sanitarium, Broookly on March 23, 1900, Jane Bull Copley, widow of

Henry Crist Copley, in her 68th year. Funeral private. GLOVER-On March 28, 1900, at her residence 128 F at Thirtieth street, Louisa Cecilia, widow

of Thomas James Glover and daughter of the late Edward Thebaud. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth st., near Lexington

Av., Monday, March 26, 1900, at 10:80 A. M It is requested that no flowers be sent. HANKS .- At Ridgewood, N. J., March 22, 1900

Harriet E., wife of Dr. Edmund F. Hanks, aged Funeral services at her late residence, Ridgewood Sunday, March 25, 1900, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:25 P. M. train from 28d st. and

1:45 P. M. from Chambers st. HUBER. -On Thursday, March 22, 1900, at Hote Margaret, Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto, the beloved husband of Helen Huber, aged 38 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funera services at No. 1 and 3 Bushwick place, cor

24 1900, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. KINSEY .-- At Flushing Hospital, March 19, 1900. at 8:20 P. M., Thomas William Kinsey, only son of Elizabeth Kinsey of Whitestone, L. I.

Meserole street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, March

Funeral services took place on Wednesday, March 21, 1900, at the residence, and from the Powerth Methodist Church at Whitestone, Rev. Shaw officiated. Brooklyp papers copy. LIVINGSTON .- On March 22, 1900, at her rest dence, 118 East Seventeenth st., this city

Trenton, N. J. Funeral services at late residence on Monday March 26, 1900, at 12:80 o'clock. Interment at

Emily Augusta, widow of William S Livingston,

and daughter of the late Henry W. Green of

no flowers be sent. RAFFERTY-At Darien, Conn., March 22, 1900 at his home, Capt. John Rafferty, in the 67th

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the fu neral on Sunday, March 25, 1900, at 1:30 P. M RUNYON .- At Orange, on Friday, March 28, 1900. at her residence, Heywood av., Helen Wiley, wife of Carman Randolph Runyon and daughter of

Funeral private. AYLOR .- On Friday, March 28, 1900, suddenly, William L. Taylor, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 110 Wes 55th st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

WRITE. -At Mount Vernon, N. Y., at the residence of his son-in-law. Lorin Clark, 102 South st., on Friday evening, March 23, 1900, William B. White, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at the house on Monday, March 26, 1900, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Burial at Yorktown,

N. Y., at convenience of the family. WYCKOFF .- On March 24, 1900, Catharine M. Rapelye, wife of Peter Wyckoff, aged 73 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 1325 Flushing av . Brooklyn, on Monday, March 26, 1900, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers. Funeral

T JEFFERSON HEMMA, Unde taker, 8 Sixth av., 6 successor to Wm. H. Hawke), telephone, 2810 Spring. Brooklyn branch, 30 Fast 5th st., Windsor Terrace, telephone, South 174 B.

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OPENING OF THE TROUT SEASON On Long Island, March 29; in the Rest of

(Adjoining Eden Muses).

the State, April 16. Under the Fish, Game and Forest Law of this State, chapter 20 of the laws of 1900, the close season for trout is from September 1 to April 15, both inclusive, in all parts of the State except Long Island. For Long Island the close season is from August 31 to March 28, both inclusive. Section 109 of this law provides, however, that trout taken lawfully may be sold or possessed in the city of New York in the open season established for Long Island, or from March 29 to August 30, both inclusive.

Precious Stone Jewelry for Paris Exposition It is estimated that about 22,000 people visited yesterday the Tiffany exhibit o diamonds and precious stone jewelry and other objects prepared for the Paris Exposition.
Soon after 10 o'clock the crowd formed in
double columns, and from early in the afternoon until closing time they stood three and
four abreast in the aisles of the store back to

Socialists Preparing for May Day. The Socialist Labor party has issued a call for a conference next Saturday at 64 East Fourth street of representatives of all trades unions. Socialistic and non-Socialistic to ar-range for an eight-houy demonstration on May 1. Each union is asked to send two delegates. The demonstration is to consist of a parade

and mass meeting. Religious Notices.

HOLY TRINITY CHUPCH, N. Y. Lenox av. and 122d st.; Rev. H. F. Nichols, rector. Services. 7:30 and 11:00 A. M. 3:45 and 8:00 P. M. 7.30 and 11:00 A. M.; 3:45 and 8:00 P. M.

OCHETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday,
March 25th, 1900, 11:20 A. M.; Carnegie Munic
Hall, corner bith st. and 7th av. Lecture by John
Loveloy Elliott, subject. Discouragements and Progress in Social Reform." All interested are invited. TEMPLE FMANC EL. 5th av. and 43d st. Subday, 11:30 A.M., Dr. J. Silverman on "The Ideal Home and its influence." All welcome.

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